

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
 OVERCAST Temp. 17-18 (68-70). TOMORROW: 18-
 19 (64-65). Yesterday's Temp. 18-19 (68-70).
LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 20-21 (68-70). To-
 morrow: cloudy. Yesterday's Temp. 19-20 (68-70).
CLOUDS AND CLOUDS: Room: OVERCAST. Temp.
 20-21 (68-70). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 20-21
 (70-71). Yesterday's temp. 19-20 (68-71).
 ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,441

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1974

Established 1887

U.K. A-Test Is Revealed By Wilson

He Is Criticized
By Labor's Left

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 24 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced today that Britain's first nuclear bomb test in nine years was carried out "a few weeks ago" in Nevada.

The news of the underground test caused dismay and anger in the left wing of the governing Labor party. Party members said they were shocked that nuclear tests were approved by Mr. Wilson and asked for assurances that the testing had ended.

In a special statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilson failed to satisfy the left of his party by explaining that the test was made under arrangements approved by the Conservative government ousted in the February election. He also argued that it did not violate the partial test ban treaty of 1963, which prohibits nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, nor does it breach Labor party policy.

Mr. Wilson's disclosure of the test was forced on him by a story in the London Daily Express on Saturday, which reported that the test would be "carried out within the next few days." The story said Mr. Wilson wanted to keep the explosion secret for political reasons.

Defense Review Cited

With Labor party members demanding an explanation, Mr. Wilson agreed to make his statement in response to questions today. He said "no further British tests are due to take place in the near future" noting that his government had embarked on a major review of defense policy in hopes of reducing spending.

Defense sources said the underground blast involved an improved warhead for the Polaris missiles carried in the four British nuclear submarines. The test suggested to some defense experts that Britain had decided to rely indefinitely on an improved Polaris warhead rather than spend millions on the new American Poseidon.

"What can this do against the great powers?" he reportedly told Le Monde. "One never could have parity. To use nuclear bombs to kill each other? A country which used this means to attack would not have to wait long before being smashed by another country."

"If there is no vision, if each little country in this region tries to arm itself with nuclear weapons, I would find that completely ridiculous," the newspaper said the shah was saying before his departure for Paris.

East of Edwards

"Honesty, I believe this nuclear arms race is ridiculous. What do they want to do?" the shah was asked in an interview whether Iran would have nuclear weapons some day, the shah replied: "Undoubtedly, and sooner than we believed. Contrary to India, we have thought first of our people

and after that of technology—look at the result today."

The Iranian Embassy in Paris denied today that the shah had made such a statement in the magazine's interview. In Tehran, Information Minister Ghoham Reza Khamrou also denied it.

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As London Conference Opens

Japan Rejects Demand by U.S. For 10-Year Halt to Whaling

LONDON, June 24 (Reuters)—The United States renewed its call for a 10-year halt to whale hunting today but ran into opposition from Japan.

The clash quickly developed at the opening session of the 26th annual convention of the International Whaling Commission.

Conservationists attended in force to argue that some species of the world's largest creature were in danger of being hunted to extinction, mainly by the fleets of Japan and the Soviet Union, which account for 80 percent of the world's commercial whaling.

Demonstrators paraded outside the conference building on the banks of the Thames waving banners and displaying a harpoon gun. A plastic whale model was towed up the river. The plan was to harpoon it before the eyes of arriving delegates, but the model developed a puncture and collapsed before the meeting started.

Data Questioned

U.S. chief delegate Robert White, administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, pleaded in his opening speech for the moratorium. He said there were "gross uncertainties of data" in the calculations by which whaling nations measure stocks.

But Japan's chief representative, Iwao Fujita, said there was no justification for a blanket moratorium. He said there was not even any need for a halt to the catching of fin whales, the largest species now hunted and the one whose survival prospects are most in doubt.

Mr. Fujita emphasized Japan's dependence on whale meat for 10 percent of its people's protein. A halt to whaling, he said, would mean trebling the country's beef imports and putting 50,000 people out of work.

Australian chief delegate A. G.

Swiss Ban Visits By La Pasionaria

BERN, June 24 (AP)—The Swiss government announced today that Spanish Communist party leaders Mrs. Dolores La Pasionaria and Santiago Carrillo will be barred indefinitely from Switzerland after defying a ban against their speaking at a rally here yesterday.

Government spokesman Kurt Huber said the decision was made at a regular cabinet meeting at about the same time that Mrs. Ibarri, the party president, and Mr. Carrillo, the party secretary-general, left Switzerland. They addressed a rally of Spanish exiles in Geneva yesterday.



PROTEST TARGET—The "Friends of the Earth" whale-protection organization floats an inflated whale on the River Thames in London and exhibits a harpoon gun in its campaign against whale hunting. Exhibit coincides with Whaling Commission parley.

Disillusioned by Arabs

Black Africa Is Reconsidering Israeli Ties

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 24.—

Some African nations are giving second thoughts to their friendship with the Arab bloc at the expense of Israel.

Almost all the nations of independent black Africa broke relations with Israel last fall to show their solidarity with the Arab nations in the October Middle East war.

"But how much did we get from the Arabs?" asked an assistant minister in Kenya's Parliament.

The Arabs have decided to give developing African nations a break on the price of oil and have offered them only \$200 million in loans.

"This is the equivalent to a two-year outlay by the Ministry of Education," Burudi Nabwera, assistant minister for foreign affairs, said. "This is not enough for the 42 countries of Africa."

The Israelis had small but highly effective aid programs in the African nations, building roads, training auto mechanics and helping teach subsistence farmers Israeli techniques of farming marginal lands. When the African nations hurriedly broke relations with Israel, they lost all those aid programs and the Arab nations did not replace them.

Before the October war, Israel had diplomatic missions in 31 black African countries. Of these, 27 broke relations with Israel during or after the war. The four

which retained ties are Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The last three are enclaves within South Africa.

The African countries broke with Israel on the question of alleged Israeli territorial expansion, not for a better price of oil.

But many African governments felt betrayed when after the war the Arabs did not give them a better oil price than that of other countries.

"They expected a quid pro quo," said Al Mazru, professor of political science at the University of Michigan now doing research in Kenya. "They found that the Arabs agreed to sharing enemies, but not energy."

After the October war, the Arab nations tightened sanctions on black Africa's enemies in southern Africa, cutting supplies of oil to white-dominated Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese colonies.

But the African nations expected more. All have been hard hit by the fourfold increase in the price of oil.

Martin Shikuku, Kenya's assistant minister for home affairs, told newsmen he saw no reason why Kenya should not resume diplomatic relations with Israel, since the Arab countries were renewing their diplomatic relations with the United States.

"We were getting training assistance and technical aid from Israel," Mr. Shikuku said. "But we are not getting any from Arab countries."

In the nations which only reluctantly broke relations with Israel to show solidarity with their neighbors, friendship with Israel is being reconsidered.

"Ivory Coast and Kenya were the last to break off relations with Israel," Prof. Mazru said, "and may easily be the first to resume them."

But, he said, the trend probably would not mean the start of a major break between Arab and African nations.

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Sen. Jackson Disputes Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

speculation" that in recent days the United States made concessions to the "still further secret agreement" to bring the number of Soviet submarine missiles down again.

Mr. Kissinger today called the charges "totally false in every detail" and said they apparently arose from formal U.S. interpretation of the SALT pact.

Mr. Kissinger said the terms of the U.S. interpretation, which called the missile limitation negotiated in the first phase of SALT, have been given to all relevant security agencies and to Congress in several hearings.

He dealt first with a charge that the United States had permitted the Soviet Union to modernize its submarine missiles to have 1,020 of them and not 950, as specified in the agreement. Mr. Kissinger noted that in order to be allowed to raise the number of submarine missiles to 950, the Russians had been forced to agree to scrap a number of SS-7 and SS-8 intercontinental ballistic missiles and still had not exceeded 950 submarine missiles.

The second charge, Mr. Kissinger took up was that the 1972 agreement held the United States to a total of 710 submarine-launched nuclear missiles. This was true, he said, but the United States was only planning to have 656 by 1977, the end of the agreement, and negotiated the 710 figure just to show that it was getting something even if it did not intend to use it.

Mr. Kissinger said that U.S. military leaders had already decided against increasing the number of existing missile systems, preferring to wait for development of a new type.

The United States is waiting until after 1977 to employ a new submarine missile system, called Trident, rather than expand the older weapons arsenal.

Mr. Kissinger also said that the United States and the Soviet Union were hoping to announce an agreement in principle for a partial ban on underground nuclear tests during Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow, which begins Thursday.

Mr. Kissinger said that he was uncertain how much headway would be made toward another accord limiting strategic arms, but pledged that the United States would make "a major effort" in the arms-control field because not to do so could lead to increased tensions and possible Soviet-American confrontation.

He said that neither side should secure a military advantage, a political advantage or even the semblance of one as the result of any arms agreement reached.

Summing up, he said the purpose of the summit meeting was "to maintain a dialogue, to contain the danger of nuclear confrontation and to create positive incentives for a peaceful world."

NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 24 (UPI)—The government said today that EOKA-B, a guerrilla organization waging an armed struggle against the regime of President Makarios, had received orders from Athens in connection with its activities.

"Documents of EOKA-B found recently in Nicosia confirmed that the terrorist movement was directed from Athens, where it turned for instruction and guidance," a government spokesman said.

Asked whether he was accusing members of the Greek government of complicity in EOKA-B's struggle to reunite Cyprus with Greece, the spokesman said: "I do not wish to make further comment on this matter." He said that he would let newsmen know if Archbishop Makarios protested to Greece over the situation.

Cyprus Rebels Linked to Athens

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Labor Gathering Condemns Chile

GENEVA, June 24 (UPI)—Chile today withdrew its government delegation from the International Labor Organization's annual assembly, after the adoption of a resolution attacking it for "arresting, executing and deporting trade unionists."

Chile's employer and worker delegations remained at the conference.

The resolution said the Chilean government had increased the working week by four hours and had frozen wages. It accused Chile of the violation of human rights and dissolution of trade union organizations.

The ILO had been preparing to send a fact-finding mission to Chile but said the project would now be impossible.

Canadian officials said it didn't seem probable that Canada would seek their extradition.

UN Staff Sends Plea to Bulgaria

GENEVA, June 24 (UPI)—The employees' union at United Nations European headquarters here said today it has sent a petition with more than 500 signatures to the Bulgarian government in appeal for the release of former UN official Heinrich Neustadt-Schneiders.

A similar appeal was made by personnel at UN headquarters in New York on June 23.

Mr. Schneiders was sentenced to death this month for alleged espionage. He was ordered back to Bulgaria in 1972 from Vienna where he worked with the UN Industrial Development Organization.

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send a fact-finding mission to Chile but said the project would now be impossible.

Orchestra Yields to Threats

Israelis Call Off Wagner Concert

TEL AVIV, June 24 (UPI)—The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra today canceled its first scheduled performance in more than 36 years of the music of Richard Wagner, bowing to threats of violence by persons who associate the music with the Nazis.

"This decision was reached out of concern for the safety of the audience in view of threats of violence which have been made to the orchestra and its audience," a statement by the orchestra said.

It expressed understanding for the emotional opposition to Wagner because of the association between his music and the Nazis. Many of the Jewish survivors of that period emigrated to Palestine after World War II.

But, the statement said, the orchestra "does not feel that this understandable reaction should limit the freedom of artistic expression of the orchestra."

A source at the Philharmonic said the management of the Frederick R. Mann Auditorium, the orchestra's concrete-and-glass home, requested the cancellation because police would not provide reinforcements for the concert Wednesday night.

The decision to cancel the performance was reached during a four-hour discussion by the orchestra's 106 musicians, held before their first rehearsal with conductor Zubin Mehta.

"We should be rehearsing right now," Mr. Mehta said. "I told them that we must play Wagner if only in principle. The orchestra is an autonomous body, and no one has the right to impose their will on an autonomous body."

Ban Since 1936

The orchestra, founded in 1926, imposed the Wagner ban after the Nazis sacked and burned synagogues and Jewish shops throughout Germany on Nov. 9, 1938. Wagner's music was adopted by Adolf Hitler as an expression of German supremacy.

"The association is there," Giudeon Tamir, director of publications for the Philharmonic, said. "Those people associate Wagner with the gas chambers, rightly or wrongly."

The orchestra several times had considered performing Wagner but dropped the idea because of opposition by groups that scorned

the church as a "surprise and a trauma."

Mr. Mehta, a former editor of L'Avvenire of Milan, a church newspaper, was referring to the disciplinary action by Italian bishops against priests who had urged Catholics to vote for divorce in last month's referendum.

The conferees essentially represented groups of left-wing and liberal priests and members of the laity throughout the country who had sided with the pro-divorce forces in the referendum of May 12-13.

The Italian Bishops' Conference had told Italy's Catholics before the referendum to vote for repeal of the law that had introduced divorce to the country in 1970. But the electorate upheld divorce, by an unexpectedly wide 5-2 ratio.

The result represented a stunning defeat for the Christian Democratic party, Italy's strongest. It unleashed tensions in the party's leadership and revived old tendencies to found a second

French officials have said that Iran may be invited to invest some of its burgeoning oil revenues in a uranium diffusion plant that France plans to build at Tricastin in southern France with Italian, Belgian and Spanish help.

The shah is scheduled to visit the French nuclear research center at Saclay near Paris and a civilian nuclear production center at Marcoule in southern France.

France is also seeking a share of the lucrative Iranian conventional arms market, which has been dominated by the United States. Iran recently ordered six high-speed missile boats from France.

The shah has embarked on a multimillion-dollar arms purchasing program to make Iran the strongest conventional military power on the Persian Gulf and the western part of the Indian Ocean.

2 Who Abducted Briton in Quebec Arrive in Paris

PARIS, June 24 (Reuters)—Two Quebec separatists who kidnapped British diplomat James Cross four years ago have arrived in Paris. Police here today said they had no reason to arrest them.

Jean-Marc Carbonneau and Jacques Lanzot, who were involved in the Cross kidnapping in Montreal, arrived here from Prague last week along with three other persons, a police spokesman said.

"But we have no international arrest warrant concerning them and, therefore, no reason to tell them," the spokesman added.

He declined any other comment.

Carbonneau, 41, and Lanzot, both members of the Quebec Liberation Front, kidnapped Mr. Cross in October, 1970, and asked for \$500,000 in ransom, the release of imprisoned FLQ members and other conditions in exchange for his release.

The two men and a third kidnapper, Jacques Cossette-Trudel, were flown to Cuba from Canada two months later aboard a military plane after negotiations led to the grounds of the World Fair at St. Helena Island, Montreal. Mr. Cross was freed unharmed.

Friends quoted Mr. Dorchbach as saying the Dutch nurse was killed minutes after they were taken from the hospital at gunpoint. Miss Stickwerda was unable to keep up with the guerrillas as they ran toward a hideout.

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Role in Burglary Alleged

Colson Is Said to Accuse CIA of Plotting Against Nixon

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UPI).—A private investigator says Colson told him President Nixon is convinced that the Central Intelligence Agency helped carry out the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist and knew in advance the Watergate break-in.

Richard East said Colson, a special counsel to the president, saw "a total conspiracy not only the CIA but the Nixon as well to take over the president by being able to advise undue influence."

Mr. East said Colson told him pleaded guilty to charges of obstruction of justice so that he could tell his story to investigators.

Colson later issued a statement conceding he had talked with Mr.

Nixon Is Sent New Writs by House Unit

(Continued from Page 1) in executive privilege in using to turn over tapes and documents sought by special counsel Leon Jaworski in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Whether the Watergate grand jury was empowered to sue the President an unindicted co-conspirator.

The President's lawyers had to see the grand jury's defense and also that it be put before the Supreme Court, to stop Mr. Nixon's contention that the grand jury lacked authority to name him.

Mr. Nixon's lawyer, Mrs. St. Clair sought access to transcripts, tape recordings presidential conversations, and jury minutes and exhibits in other material bearing on grand jury's decision.

In other developments:

Assistant Attorney General Peter Petersen, who handled the federal government investigation of the 1972 Watergate burglary, tendered to the Senate Watergate committee today that federal prosecutors failed to ask Pres.

Mr. Nixon's former No. 2 side, Mr. Ehrlichman, about possible

involvement in the "plumbers" break-in in 1971 at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Mr. Jaworski disclosed in a filing before the Ehrlichman begins Wednesday that he did not try to prove in court that White House cover-up sought to hide the burglary but instead concentrate on the break-and-enter conspiracy that led to it.

European Court Rules on EEC Professions Law

BRUSSELS, June 24 (UPI).—The European Court of Justice has issued a decision asserting the right of European Economic Community citizens to practice their profession in any of the member countries.

The court, which sits in Luxembourg, ruled that a young Dutch tycoon who lives in Belgium and a Belgian law degree should be admitted to the Brussels bar.

Belgian law authorities had previously refused him the right to practice in the Belgian capital after recognizing his qualifications.

He court ruled that EEC citizens who have studied and qualified in any of the C countries have the right to practice their profession in that country even if they retain their nationality.

A court official told a news conference today that no Com-

mon Market country would be forced to impose more severe qualification requirements on citizens than on its own nationals.

The ruling does not, however, affect the countries to recognize other's diplomas and university degrees.

He nine are currently arguing the issue, which prevents, for instance, an Italian doctor who died in Italy from working in a British hospital.

U.S. Scientist Says Water Mist Reduces Whine of Jet Engines

PASADENA, Calif., June 24.—A fine mist of water droplets sprayed into jet engines can significantly suppress their irritating whine during takeoff and landing, according to a scientist at the California Institute of Technology.

Frank Marble, professor of jet propulsion and mechanical engineering, said at a meeting of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics that he had found that the jets' noise could be reduced 50 percent or more.

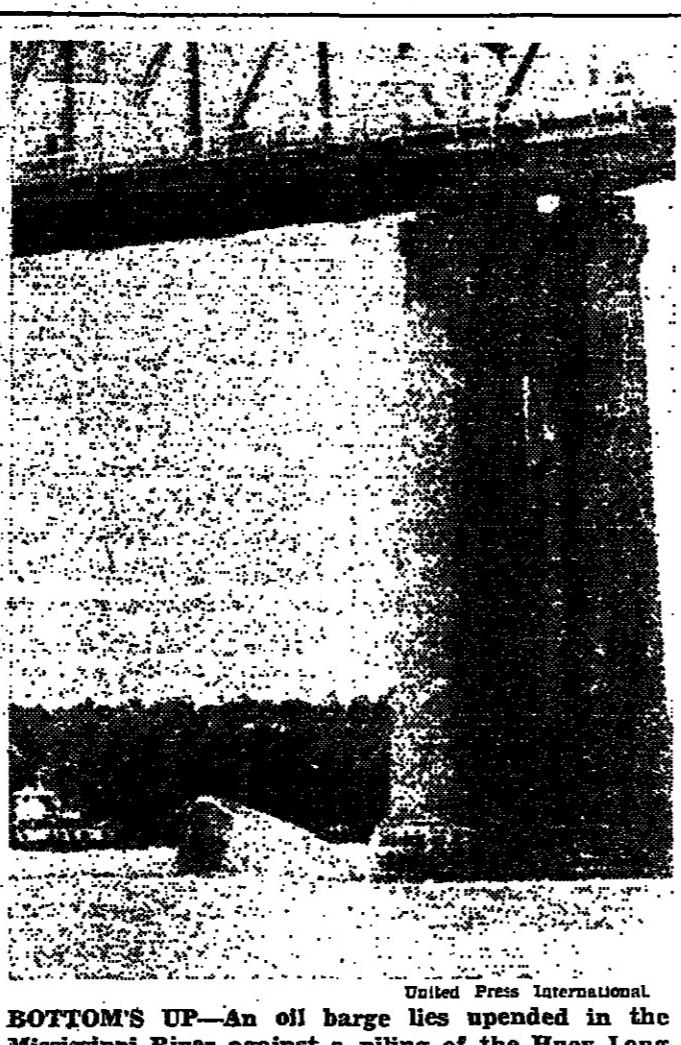
The concept involves injecting down the airstream a water mist from atomizers—metal devices, less than 10 inches thick, that can be attached inside the cowling which houses each engine.

The mist would need to cover only about a fifth of an engine's air-intake area, Prof. Marble said. He said that if the injection point were a yard in front of the turbine—but still within the cowling—the whine could be reduced as much as 30 percent. He said that for every additional yard of distance between injection point and the fan, the whine would be further reduced by one-half.

The professor said that as a turbine's sound wave reaches a water droplet that is about 1/25,000th of an inch in diameter, the water vaporizes slightly, absorbing heat from the air and energy from the sound wave.

The noise-suppression system would operate for only about two minutes during takeoff and landing, Prof. Marble said. He added that about two tons of water would be required for an aircraft such as the DC-10, which carries 270 mixed-class passengers or 345 in economy class alone.

(Los Angeles Times)



BOTTOM'S UP—An oil barge lies upended in the Mississippi River against a pile of the Huey Long Bridge at New Orleans after it struck the piling, causing some of its 23,000 barrels of oil to leak out.

Nixon, Brezhnev Urge Economic Cooperation

MOSCOW, June 24 (UPI).—President Nixon and Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev called today for steps to strengthen economic cooperation among all states.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, who will meet here Thursday, addressed separate messages on the subject to a conference of business leaders from more than 30 countries called to discuss prospects for increased Soviet trade with the West.

"In our search for peace and prosperity it is imperative that we all also seek to strengthen international economic cooperation among all nations," Mr. Nixon said. "Trade expands communications among peoples as well as governments."

In his message Mr. Brezhnev said, "The turn from the cold war to relaxation of tensions creates favorable conditions for pooling the efforts at deepening and developing business relations among states."

"It is very important to use this for the benefit of peace and progress, for the benefit of all mankind."

Mr. Nixon talked to the President about this in January at great length. We talked for two or three hours on a Sunday," Colson is quoted in another version published in the Washington Star News. At that time, he said, Mr. Nixon "was going to remove the head of the CIA, bring his own people in, investigate internally and announce everything he had discovered to the American people."

The director of the CIA is William Colby. Colson said Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, persuaded the President the case was too shaky to justify firing Mr. Colby.

Edgar Kaiser, chairman of Kaiser Industries Corp., was to have been a co-chairman, but withdrew after his wife died last night.

Conference officials have invited Mr. Nixon to address the conference during his visit but are not optimistic that he will be able to fit such an address into his schedule.

They said there was a possibility that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will address the conference.

Nixon Leaves Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UPI).—President Nixon will leave Washington early tomorrow for his second foreign trip of the month and his third summit meeting with Mr. Brezhnev.

The President's first stop will be tomorrow night in Belgium, where, on Wednesday, he will meet with NATO government chiefs to sign the new Atlantic

Agreement.

Police said a tire blew out on a tractor-trailer truck on the Pennsylvania Turnpike about 10 miles east of here and a load of hogs broke loose. Twenty hogs were killed, but police spent nearly six hours rounding up about 180 others.

Road Hogs Abound After U.S. Accident

McCONNELLSBURG, Pa., June 24 (UPI).—State police could have used a hog caller.

Police said a tire blew out on a tractor-trailer truck on the Pennsylvania Turnpike about 10 miles east of here and a load of hogs broke loose. Twenty hogs were killed, but police spent nearly six hours rounding up about 180 others.

Official Predicts Resumption of Executions in U.S.

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, June 24 (UPI).—Capital punishment may resume in the United States within a year, the head of a study group of the National Association of Attorneys General has predicted.

Oklahoma Attorney General Larry Derryberry, chairman of the Capital Punishment Committee of the NAAG, said yesterday that many state capital-punishment laws will be upheld because they meet U.S. Supreme Court guidelines.

However, he said, the big push for reinstatement of the death penalty appears to be over, with more than half the states having opted for capital punishment, usually in cases of premeditated murder and equally serious crimes.

The states did not overreact

following the Supreme Court decision of 1972 that invalidated capital punishment statutes in Texas and Georgia, Mr. Derryberry said.

Fewer states now have the death penalty on the books, and they apply it to fewer crimes than before the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Derryberry said the first Supreme Court challenges to the new statutes probably will result from Oklahoma or Florida convictions. He said his state now has three executions pending.

(Associated Press)

(Los Angeles Times)

(Los

الليلة امتحان

A Housewarming In Monte Carlo

By Hebe Dorsey

MONTE CARLO, June 24 (IHT).—Monte Carlo had a celebrity-centered housewarming party Saturday for its new \$7-million Sporting Club—which here means summer casino.

"High time," said a "Société des Bains de Mer" official. "The last one was built in 1929 and was supposed to be used only a couple of years."

The old Sporting was a big, rambling setup with a shabby gambling room and open-air terrace, which was a problem when it rained on gala night.

The new Sporting is a combination of Moorish and the kind of architecture that is meant to fade into the countryside. Its deep ochre color was deliberate, said Philippe Godin, one of the three Parisian architects responsible for the project. "We did it so the building would blend with the Monégasque hills," he said. It is still a bit early to tell, but with fountains going full blast and greenery galore, the Sporting already has allure.

Built on the Larvotto Peninsula, the Sporting has a low-cut profile and spreads over four floors. It includes a gala room that can sit 1,200 people and has a 55-meter-long portico overlooking Monte Carlo Bay. Its ceiling slides open in three minutes and the portico's arcades, which look like giant porches, can be closed up in five minutes in case of rain.

Lighted Pools

Six lighted pools are scattered around the floor and can be covered up to make room for more customers. The walls are brown and beige, "because we want this to be like a jewel



Josephine Baker arrives at party with André Levassur.

Private Party

The Saturday night gala was a private, black-tie affair (the club will be officially opened next weekend). People started streaming into the bar at 9 p.m., indulging in their favorite see-and-be-seen game. They had plenty to do, but not much to drink. Somebody had the idea of serving seafood, tequila and orange juice.

Monte Carlo's colors.

Celebrities lined up to shake hands with Prince Louis de Polignac, who is president of the SBM. Liz Minnelli, holding hands with Jack Haley Jr., was followed by Kay Thompson, all in white.

Maria Callas, Prince and Princess Troubetzkoy with Mrs. Frank Jay Gould, wearing enormous emeralds. Then there were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lauder, Hélène Rochas, the David Nivens, the Gregory Pecks and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford II.

Princess Grace, draped in white chiffon and wearing a tiara, floated in, looking as if she had just stepped down from another, far classier planet, with Prince Rainier and their two eldest children, Princess Caroline and Prince Albert.

A Letdown

Despite the care and money that went into the party, the evening suffered something of a letdown when Sammy Davis Jr., who was supposed to sing, failed to show up. He had left town; nobody quite knew why. Princess

Grace's version of the Davis story, which she gave the next day at a luncheon at the Jean-Pierre Marcie-Rivières, is that Mr. Davis was peevish because he was not met at the airport with a helicopter. "When people get that pampered," she said, "there's not much anybody can do." However, the princess did call him "to see if I could help," but he refused to come to the phone. "His agent told me he was asleep," she said.

But things did work out in the end. Burt Bacharach played the piano. Desi Arnaz Jr. went to the drum and Josephine Baker pitched in with her perennial "Jai Deux Amours."

"Bless her heart," said the princess.

MUSIC IN PARIS

Saved by a Selection of Shostakovich

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 24 (IHT).—The series of concerts billed at the Théâtre de la Ville as a festival of Russian and Soviet music is a predictably mixed bag ranging from Glazunov to choral works more Soviet than Russian, but there is real value in the inclusion of an unheralded selection of Dmitri Shostakovich's orchestral works.

There was a liberal sprinkling of composers in the audience Saturday for the program by the Strasbourg Philharmonic, under Evail Kondrashin, that concluded with Shostakovich's 15th Symphony, his latest, completed in 1971, and an immediately appealing, hauntingly personal work.

There is an original and effective progression of movements, two Allegrettos alternating with two Adagios, and some handy musical references—to Rossini's "William Tell" overture in the first movement and the "fate" motive of Wagner's "Ring" in the last. But these undigested quotations are turned to highly personal purposes, the Rossini being a key figure in the fantastic mechanism of the first movement ("a musical toyshop" is the composer's simile), and Wagner being absorbed in the elegiac lyricism of the finale, which in turn dies out against an ostinato twinkling and clacking in the percussion that recalls the "toyshop" image in a transformed context.

Slow Movement

Between these two movements come the first slow movement, in which the solo instruments—notably the cello, violin and trombone—stand out in almost desolate isolation in a funeral march that flows without interruption into a grotesque scherzo.

An overt or subconscious concern with death are said to have characterized many of Shostakovich's recent works, and a kind of Mahlerian contemplation, and protest, of death is not absent here. But it is overlaid with good-natured reminiscence and humor in a symphony that will not be the least remarkable in a large and varied catalogue. When all the accounts in Shostakovich's dialogue with classical form will surely turn out to be more interesting than his ups and

downs with Soviet cultural officials.

Official Exchange

This festival is an official French-Soviet cultural exchange, and nothing could have been more official than the other recent work on the program: Tikhon Khrennikov's Piano Con-

certo No. 2. The composer, who has long been the head of the Union of Soviet Composers, was also the soloist in this insistently busy but monochromatic work full of undigested classical references.

The Strasbourg orchestra, which has been getting a big push from French cultural officialdom late-

ly, proved to be a well-knit, diligent and sometimes eloquent ensemble in some unfamiliar music. Kondrashin gave the entire program his workmanlike attention and idiomatic touch—both of which were evident from the start in the exhilaration of the excerpts from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" that opened the concert.

Arguing from relationships is not quite conclusive, for it might indicate that chrysanthemum is related to several herbs which

is feverfew and *Chrysanthemum balsamita*, costmary which tastes like tansy and even tansy itself, though Linnaeus does not admit it to the same genus (*Visnaga*, however, classifies it as *Chrysanthemum tanacetum*).

One need think about this salon that there are only about 450 entries. Secondly there are many words of quality that make it worth looking at Paintings, sculptures and engraving. Also some less successful cinematic material.

Related to Herbs

The chrysanthemum might be expected to be flavorful, since it is related to several herbs which

are *Chrysanthemum cuthaeum* which is feverfew and *Chrysanthemum balsamita*, costmary which tastes like tansy and even tansy itself, though Linnaeus does not admit it to the same genus (*Visnaga*, however, classifies it as *Chrysanthemum tanacetum*).

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Ruth Francken, Centre Culturel American, 3 Rue du Dragon and Galerie Kerlikowsky, 20 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to July 31.

Calvin Coolidge's minister was

against sin. Ruth Francken is

LONDON: Los Angeles Orchestra

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, June 24 (IHT).—The Bath Festival, which began Friday night with a concert by the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra under Neville Marriner, impressed its existence upon London by bringing Marriner and his musicians to the Queen Elizabeth Hall last night.

This orchestra, founded six years ago, is not, as one might expect, an offshoot of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, but a group of highly accomplished studio musicians who come together for two months—April and November—each year as a concert and recording ensemble under their English conductor, who is otherwise preoccupied at home with the directorship of another chamber orchestra, the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The programs of an orchestra on international tour—and the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra will also be visiting France and Spain—are inevitably dictated by local and national pride as well as the purely musical considerations that go into program building, and so on this occasion we had, in addition to Vivaldi and Haydn, a symphony for strings by William Schumann and a "Study in Sonority" for 10 violins by Wallingford Riegger (1885-1961), as well as Stravinsky's Danse Concertante, composed for Werner Janssen's orchestra of Los Angeles some 30 years ago, shortly after the composer had settled there.

We Chosen

The American pieces, although hardly new (Schumann's sym-

phony dates from 1942 and Riegger's "Study" from 1929) were well chosen, both as examples of superior American composition, especially Riegger's adventurous and ingenious work, and as vehicles for this orchestra's extraordinarily accomplished strings. Both were preferable to Stravinsky's sterile, labored and long-winded Danse Concertante.

The audience included many Angelinos resident here, and they had every right to be pleased with their townspeople.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Paris Opéra ballet will move across town to the Palais des Congrès from July 9 to Aug. 3 with two full-evening productions.

Roland Petit's "Notre-Dame de Paris," which will have 13 performances, and "Swan Lake" for 10 performances.

Claire Moore and Ghislaine Thesmar share the role of Esmeralda in "Notre-Dame," and Petit himself will

dance four performances as Quasimodo, with Cyril Abazanoff doing the others. Thesmar, Noëlla Pontous, Nanou Thibon and Christiane Vassal share the Odette-Odile roles in "Swan Lake," and Catherine Comet will conduct. Both works were performed on the company's recent

tour to Brazil.

The Handel Opera Society of

London will give four performances of a special revival of its production of the composer's

"Ottone" at the Drottningholm

Court Theater in Sweden on Aug.

1, 3, 4 and 6. The production,

conducted by Charles Farcombe, staged by Douglas Craig and

designed by Terence Emery, will

have a cast including John-Angele Messana, April Cantelo, Wendy Eatherne, Patricia Kern, Anthony Raffell and Kevin Smith.

The works of Henri Dutilleux and Ton That Tiet will be featured at two concerts in the Perspectives of the 20th Century series June 25 at the Maison de la Radio in Paris. At the 6:30 p.m. concert, Geneviève Joy will give the first performance of Dutilleux's Three Preludes for Piano. At the 8:30 p.m. concert, the ORTF's Orchestre Philharmonique, under Edgar Cosma, will give the premiere of "Ngô Hanh II" by Ton That Tiet. Other works by both composers will be given at both concerts.

\$360,000 for Louis XVI

LONDON, June 24 (UPI).—A Swiss collector paid \$360,000 for a diamond brooch from the collection of King Louis XVI of France. Sotheby's auction house said.

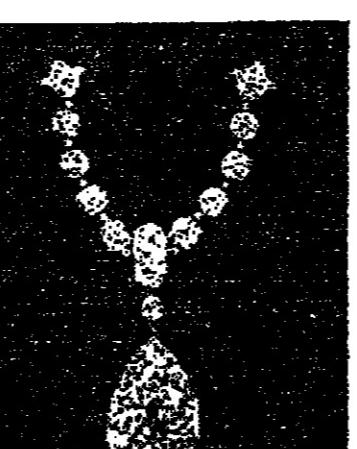
Jewelry is worth more in Geneva

Diamonds, colored stones and jade are now achieving unprecedented prices. Christie's two jewelry sales in Geneva this season totalled \$18,636,000.

Christie's next sale in Geneva, where there is no import duty and the commission rate is only 10%, will be early in November. There will also be important sales of Fabergé, silver, furniture and Art Nouveau.

Collectors wishing to include their property should contact Christie's as soon as possible at the number below.

Christie's International S.A.
8 Place de la Taconnnerie, 1204 Geneva
Telephone: 28 25 44



The "Star of South Africa," a pear-shaped diamond of 47 carats sold on May 2nd in Geneva for \$360,000. This historic diamond descended to a shepherd boy in 1782, fed to the South African diamond rush.

Christie's International S.A.
8 Place de la Taconnnerie, 1204 Geneva
Telephone: 28 25 44

WAVERLEY ROOT Chrysanthemum Petals: Bitter or Delicate?

FRANCILLON, a cosmetic forgotten plant by Alexandre Dumas, has been taken from complete oblivion by the fact that during its third act one of its personages recites a rhyme for chrysanthemum salat.

It is possible that Dumas was joking: the chrysanthemum is not among the foods described in his own lengthy "Dictionary of Cuisine." Nevertheless, the dish was served by no less an establishment than the three-star Restaurant Lasserre, during a dinner composed entirely of flavor-flavored oysters in honor of the inauguration in May 1959 of the splendid gardens of the Bois de Vincennes. Whether the inspiration stems from Dumas or from certain examples provided by the Far East, some elite European restaurants strew chrysanthemum petals on soups, probably with decorative rather than gastronomic motives.

Chrysanthemum petals to the taste of wormwood and possibly to human pernicious worms as well. At least mid-fifteenth-century pharmacists used to administer it in powdery minute doses, as a vermifuge.

A specialty of Kyoto is chrysanthemum-petal trifles. China steeped chrysanthemum petals with green tea giving it a delicate perfume according to the Chinese but a bitter one in the opinion of a French writer. A shipment of Chinese chrysanthemum tea sent to the United States was ordered recalled by the Food and Drug Administration when it sought exaggerated claims to be a "soothing eye brightener, liver soother, anti-inflammatory and heat reducer to human health." Cantonese chrysanthemum tea does not appear this plant for eating or drinking. It is a table utensil containing burning charcoal over which guests can cook their own

selections from a variety of dainty tidbits. The name comes from its shape and color.

Firm Association

The chrysanthemum is so firmly associated with the Far East, of which it is presumed to be a native, and where, whether a native or not, it has been known for at least 2,500 years, that the Tibetan terrier, which ranges from India to China, is also called the chrysanthemum dog, apparently for no other reason than that it occupies chrysanthemum territory.

The chrysanthemum is, as everyone knows, the national flower of Japan, which has an Order of the Chrysanthemum, awarded only to princes, created in 1876 by the Emperor Meiji. Its ribbon is red with a violet edge, colors which do not quite suggest the flower. The name "chrysanthemum" means "golden flower," from the Greek *khrysos*, gold, and *anthem*,

flower. Its existence was recognized in France about 1540, when the word *chrysanthemum* entered the language (the present *chrysanthem* dates only from 1750). The first European botanist to describe it seems to have been Breynius, in 1769, who named it *Matricaria japonica maxima*; and the flower's seeds were planted in France and England in the same year, 1769.

Chinese erotic lore includes a recipe for a love charm made of ground chrysanthemum seeds boiled into a paste, combined with pulverized butterfly wings. It is not necessary to feed them to the object of a man's affections: one slipped into her powerless to resist advances.

In the United States, Georgia hillbillies rub the juice of a few crushed chrysanthemum leaves on bee stings to alleviate pain and reduce swelling.

Indeed one text in the catalogue deserves, quite involuntarily, to stand beside Swift's "A Meditation Upon a Broomstick." "One is too often inclined," one reads, "to stress the negative and evil function of scissors... But the world of tools must not be looked on as a Manichean universe. Scissors cannot only be perceived as a radical evil..." Amen, brother.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Around the Paris Galleries

Hommage à Jean Arp, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue la Boétie, Paris 8 to mid-July.

Arp was a living being who prodded living beings. And what about all the other artists? True, some of them were also living beings. Arp is someone you can't understand your thumb. You can stroke his sculptures and cover them in them tenderness and a sort of mystery. There is humor too, a good deal of humor, bounded with poetry and imperfections. There is intelligence, and a lot of the intelligent effectively points itself into saying Arp from the intellectual categories that so stressfully make importance of many another artist. Sculptures, reliefs, paintings and drawings by a being whose subtle soul the label will stick and who was a deep, delicious, comforting presence in our century.

Related to Herbs

The chrysanthemum might be

expected to be flavorful, since it

is related to several herbs which

are *Chrysanthemum cuthaeum* which is feverfew and *Chrysanthemum balsamita*, costmary which tastes like tansy and even tansy

New Hope for SALT

It's not startling to find the Pentagon and the Kremlin in disagreement, but when they agree, that's news!

"U.S. security," Defense Secretary Schlesinger said last week, "may be enhanced more by the limitations imposed upon the force structure of one's opponent than by direct improvements in the U.S. force structure."

"We urge," said Leonid Brezhnev, a few days earlier, "that the Soviet Union and the United States, by mutual agreement, show the maximum restraint in the further development of their armaments and achieve an agreement to prevent the creation of ever new systems of strategic arms."

* * *

From these and other indicators, it would appear that there is a possibility during President Nixon's visit to Moscow this week of achieving the "conceptual breakthrough" for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) that Secretary of State Kissinger sought unsuccessfully during his March journey there.

It is a possibility that Mr. Nixon should pursue vigorously despite the eve-of-departure question—which Mr. Kissinger is to respond today—raised by Sen. Henry Jackson over differing interpretations of some details of the 1972 SALT-1 accords. Those questions reflect the sad state of congressional-executive relations but, as Mr. Jackson has acknowledged, then Soviet-American power balance is not seriously involved.

In contrast, the future nuclear power balance is the critical issue at this week's Moscow summit. President Nixon's chief objective is an agreement in principle to limit the deployment of Russia's big new MIRV multiple warhead missiles. Mr. Schlesinger, presumably on the basis of new information from Moscow, now sees "some possibility" that such an agreement can be reached.

Under those circumstances, the secretary of defense indicated that he would be prepared to go along with an extension of the five-year interim agreement on offensive nuclear missiles, as proposed by Moscow, which would allow the Soviet Union to retain

its present advantage in size and numbers of strategic missiles beyond the autumn of 1977. That edge compensates the Soviet Union for the threefold advantage in numbers of nuclear warheads that a MIRV load has given the United States, which also is ahead in missile accuracy and other factors.

The crucial question is whether Washington and Moscow can agree on the number of MIRV missiles the Soviet Union can deploy as replacements for its present launchers. The principle Washington wants accepted is that neither side should deploy enough accurate and powerful MIRV warheads to destroy the bulk of the other's land-based missiles in a surprise first strike by a fraction of its own missile force.

The principle sounds simple. But translating it into numbers and types of MIRV missiles to be permitted the Soviet Union will not be easy. It is also unclear what the Soviet Union would want to limit on the American side, since projected American plans emphasize land-based missiles less than such other new strategic weapons launchers as the Trident submarine and B-1 bomber.

Verification, fortunately, is no longer a serious problem. Until recently, the Pentagon questioned Central Intelligence Agency assurances that a limitation on MIRV missile deployment could be verified by national means. Now Secretary Schlesinger affirms verification can be developed.

* * *

Any arms control agreement involves risks. Mr. Nixon's probable need for conservative support in the Senate in the event of impeachment undoubtedly will make him weigh the risks more closely than he did in 1972. But he may find Mr. Brezhnev aware of this problem and willing to assume more of the risks himself this time. The Soviet leader sounded like an American arms control enthusiast in his June 14 speech when he said:

"Advocates of the arms race use the argument that to limit arms and even more to reduce them involves taking a risk. In practice, it is an immeasurably greater risk to continue the unbridled accumulation of arms."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Protecting Privacy

The American capacity to collect and store information about individuals and the American tendency to express ineffectual alarm at that development have grown enormously in the last decade and a half. Unfortunately, Congress's ability to develop legislation safeguarding the individual's right to privacy has lagged far behind computer technology. The United States is left with a vague sense that information monsters inevitably threaten to transform the society in which Americans live.

The threat is real. The size and the extent of the data banks and information systems now in existence serving federal, state, local and private organizations are staggering. A survey done for the Senate Judiciary Committee shows that there are 858 federal data banks operated by 54 agencies of government. At least 29 of those are primarily concerned with collecting derogatory information on individuals.

The initiation of new information-keeping systems is rarely inhibited by concern over their potential for invasion of privacy because they are usually established as aids to achievement of some private or governmental goal which is deemed desirable in itself. The huge \$100-million FEDNET system now being planned by the General Services Administration is a case in point. GSA views it simply as part of its responsibility to establish efficient and economical

computer services for the government. The threat to privacy was apparently a minimal part of the programming decision if it was ever considered at all.

As Congress has stood by bemused at such developments, its legislative plate has begun to overflow. It now has before it general legislation on privacy, covering such issues as providing individuals with access to the information being held about them, giving them the right to review and correct that information, and developing rules limiting access to and dissemination of such stored information. In addition to general privacy legislation, a number of specific bills are pending, including measures to curb Army surveillance of civilians, limit police "no knock" authority, enlarge the civil rights of government employees, define student and parental rights to school information and more carefully limit the uses of criminal justice data bank information.

Perhaps because of Watergate, these issues that have languished for so long are receiving strong bipartisan attention. This is a hopeful sign, for if this latest round of legislative activity is to be more than an exercise in futility, national concern will have to be sustained. Heretofore, Congress has exuded the sense that the privacy problem has been too complex to handle. If it doesn't act now, that room may be the case.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

British Election Issues

Academically though the prospect of a July campaign may be, its issues would be much the same in the more likely event of an October or September poll. The two great parties are now starting the election campaign. Labor can say that the latest events in the Commons with defeats on two successive days show that Mr. Wilson needs an adequate majority if he is to continue the great work of clearing up the Tory legacy and bringing into being the historic social compact. The Tories can say that, though they did not seek a poll so soon after the last, they welcome the opportunity given to voters to decide whether they want government for the unions, by the unions, and whether they want Mr. Benn's sweeping nationalization plans. It does appear, then, that the terrain on which the battle may be fought could be somewhat more favorable to

—From the *Observer*, London.

Amin of Uganda

If General Amin seriously wishes to attract British friendship—as he claims he does—he must be told that only a complete change of his brutish rule would regain for Uganda the respect it once enjoyed in this country and in the international community. Meanwhile, it would be wrong to allow him—or any other tyrant, white or black—to exercise an indirect censorship over the British press.

—From the *Observer*, London.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 25, 1899

BRUSSELS—Dr. Requette and Dr. Laho, two Brussels physicians have for two years past been conducting experiments at a Brussels hospital under the auspices of the Belgian Medical Academy with a serum to cure cancer. Up to now the experiments have been successful and the prospects are encouraging, but the remedy is not yet a certainty and the doctors are reticent and annoyed at the publication of the news, which they claim is premature. "Further research is needed," they say.

Fifty Years Ago

June 25, 1894

NEW YORK—When the 50th Congress in its first session passed or failed to do capture President Coolidge's affirmative report emphasizes his appeal to the people to reward him a frank vote of confidence by re-electing Great as is their distrust of Coolidge, so much the weaker should be their opposition to a President who is to receive widespread forth for their best interests, as the motives of them, and this has caused a better hardly and power of purpose rare for a public official.



'How Would Each of You Fellows Like a Nuclear Reactor?'

Some Grim Expectations in Britain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The British middle class has been fair game for social critics through this century. Shaw mocked its morality; others have pronounced it snug, philistine, parochial.

But a good many of the qualities admired in this country are products of middle-class tradition: honesty, fairness, resilience, the nonpolitical dedication of civil servants and teachers and other professions, the habit of courtesy. At its best, the middle class had belonged to E. M. Forster's aristocracy of the considerate and the plucky.

One strong impression in Britain now is of a middle class that feels itself threatened. Generalities are risky, because the term "middle class" is social as well as economic. It takes in people with incomes of \$7,500 a year and \$75,000. But a great many of them—doctors and businessmen, nurses and architects—plainly believe that their standards of life

are greatly reduced the worst cruelties of income inequality, and public spending on transportation, arts and other amenities has improved life for all.

But the process that appears to be under way now is quite different from that of improving of minimum standards. It is, rather, a process of leveling. When a country has no economic growth—and so far this year Britain has less than none—more for the miners so far this year means less for someone else. Different middle class groups have begun to fear that they will be the unfortunate someone else, indefinitely.

A Good Thing

"If it goes on like this," one thoughtful Labor voter remarked, "we shall have the most egalitarian society in the Western world." He paused, then added, "For good or ill."

Some Britons would say that the change, if it goes on, will be a good thing. The middle class has had its day, they argue, and has now proved too tired and too

stodgy to lead the country out of its endless economic troubles. As it took over from the gentry and the industrial grandees at the end of the last century, it must now hand over effective power to the working class.

Those who disagree—and they are not only on the political right—doubt that society will be better off if its professionals and its managers expect to get poorer every year. It is also dangerous politically to destroy the middle class, they argue; that was done in Weimar Germany. It is especially foolish, they continue, when no one suggests a workable alternative formula for organizing society. The unions seem to offer only a free-for-all, with no restraints on their power.

The issues are not presented so starkly, but they are there. Social malaise is settling in beside the economic troubles. The old institutions are stumbling, and as people lose confidence in them they become even less effective. Socially, economically, politically, there are questions for Britain that will not wait.

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Plutonium Surplus—A World Threat

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—More than by a scarcity of food or energy, plutonium is just beginning to produce a bomb-making amount of plutonium. Plutonium is a by-product of the fissioning of the fuel (enriched uranium) in the nuclear reactors that are used increasingly to generate electricity.

The process of enriching uranium is still very complex, secret, and expensive. But most nations can build (and, if necessary, conceal) a reprocessing plant for extracting plutonium from used reactor fuel.

And a determined group or nation can get plutonium even if it has neither a reactor nor a reprocessing plant. It can steal it.

Once one has weapons-grade plutonium, construction of a bomb is a manageable task for a few competent physicists. If they need some tips they can send \$64 to the U.S. Commerce Department for a book (declassified in 1961) that describes the technical problems involved in building the first atomic bomb.

The cover of the book says the government does not assume "any liabilities with respect to the use of or for damages resulting from the use of, any information, apparatus, method, or process disclosed in this report."

(Cultural note: People were outraged in the mid-1960s when the cover of the New York Review of Books contained a sketch showing how to construct a Molotov cocktail.)

A Question

As one who has not understood the American system of justice for some time, I wish to address a question to anyone who is capable of answering it: When is Daniel Ellsberg going to be brought to trial, and either declared innocent, or put in prison for an act which in every other country rates as a major crime, one moreover which is the source of America's present trials?

HENRY ROGIN.

Pamplona, Spain.

Looking Ahead

Looking ahead to the proliferation of electricity-generating reactors in the United States, an expert says:

"Private companies will soon own more plutonium than exists in all the bombs of NATO. With the predictable growth and expansion of the nuclear industry, power companies will make a cumulative total of 10 million kilograms of plutonium within the last quarter of the 20th century... enough plutonium to make

Bernard Levin

From London:

... each of the three [rape] cases has focused attention on one particular aspect of the law...

VENTITIOUS notoriety by the fact that one of the man's victims (there had been three, plus an attempt on a fourth woman) was Princess Anne's secretary. In this case, the evidence was that he had threatened to kill or disfigure the women with a knife he was brandishing. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. (This, paradoxically, is not the severest sentence the courts can impose, as it gives the Home Secretary unfettered opportunity to release the man at any time he judges it safe for him to be returned to society. It also enables him more easily to be reclassified as insane and shifted to an appropriate remedial institution—and in this particular case there seems to have been good reason to doubt the man's sanity.)

The debate continues, and every possible aspect of the law on the subject is being re-examined. Well, it is no bad thing for an ancient law to be looked at afresh from time to time. It would also be no bad thing, I may say, for some of our ancient judges to be reminded that it is one of the things that contributes so much to people's reluctance to consult a doctor early enough. Now there are widespread campaigns to keep it in the forefront of people's minds, so that if suspicions are confirmed treatment may be in time, and perhaps—the fact that rape is now no longer taboo as a subject for public mention had led to a greater awareness, and a greater caution, on the part of its potential victims.

Aspect of Law

Anyway, each of the three cases has focused attention on one particular aspect of the law, and between them they have promoted a very considerable volume of public discussion of the principles involved. The first was a charge against a policeman of raping a showgirl; she claimed that he had broken into her home and forced her to submit by threatening her with a gun. The policeman's defense was that she had invited him in and that everything that had happened had done so with her consent. He was found guilty and jailed for seven years, but the case, which had received detailed newspaper coverage during the week it lasted, immediately aroused demands that the complainant in such cases should in future be afforded the protection of anonymity, in order to spare her the further ordeal of widespread publicity.

The government, asked to legislate to this effect, refused, drawing attention to the obvious danger that the safety of anonymity might increase the incidence of false accusations by women either possessed by fantasy or seeking revenge. Within two days, however, a judge in another rape case offered some striking tacit support for the anonymity argument. A man, accused of rape, pleaded guilty, and received only a two-year suspended sentence; the judge made it quite clear that his leniency was a return for the guilty plea, because it had spared the victim the ordeal of the harsh lime-light of the witness-box.

There are no easy solutions to the problems these cases have raised. The law has to steer a tricky course between seeing that justice is done and seeing that harm to the innocent is not done. No doubt the government will do what all governments do when faced with a problem on which it is reluctant to take action—set up a committee to examine the subject and report. For once, the expedient might well be the best course.

club, which soon may be the least exclusive club in the world. According to some sober physicists, most nations could join.

It is possible that (say) Uganda could "go nuclear" in a few years. Getting the necessary physicists would be harder (but not all that much harder) than getting the necessary plutonium.

Grim Thought

Imagine how stimulating life will be when a little spirit like Uganda's Gen. Amin adds the tang of nuclear blackmail to his already frolicsome politics. But that thought, gruesome though it is, is not the grimdest thought one must consider.

Recently a terrorist bomb made a mess of the House of Commons building. It may not be long before the more sophisticated terrorist organizations will have bombs that can make a crater out of central London—or any other city.

Imagine the Irish Republican Army or Al-Fatah as a nuclear power. Some time ago described the Nazis as "Meanderballs in stringboats." Meanderballs with nuclear weapons may be the ultimate 20th-century terror.

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INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1974

Page 7

Finland Signs Trade Pacts With 2 in East**Bulgaria, Hungary Get Free-Trade Accords**

By Victor Lissichkin
GENEVA, June 24 (NYT).—Finland has notified its trading partners that it has concluded free-trade agreements with Bulgaria and Hungary.

Although the accords are the first free-trade arrangements concluded between a country with market economy and nations where trade is conducted by the state, international trade officials say the two separate pacts were signed more by political than trading reasons. This is because Finland wishes to avoid incurring the displeasure of the Soviet Union. Earlier, Finland concluded accords on trade with the European Economic Community.

The Finns, who live under the shadow of the Soviet Union, wish to show willingness to trade with the Soviet bloc.

Finland notified the council of permanent representatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade last Friday of the pacts, which were signed in April with Bulgaria and in May with Hungary. They cover industrial products and some farm goods and are still subject to ratification by parliament.

Last year, Finland's exports to Bulgaria amounted to \$5.8 million, while those to Hungary were valued at \$12.4 million. Finnish imports totalled \$3.6 million from Bulgaria and \$19.7 million from Hungary.

Finnish imports from all sources in 1973 amounted to \$4.3 billion, while worldwide exports totalled \$3.8 billion.

Despite the small part the two communist countries play in Finland's overall international trade, officials say they will be following developments with keen interest. This is because of the different economic regimes being adopted by the free-trade pact in the first time.

Finland could conclude the pacts with Bulgaria and Hungary because both have tariff schedules, unlike most Eastern bloc states.

But Finland, according to sources here, is negotiating with other Communist countries in the effort to find arrangements that could contribute to the East-West balance it attempts to maintain. It was only after carefully hearing the way with the Soviet Union that Finland was able to join the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 1961.

The new Finnish trade accords closely parallel the one concluded with the Common Market in its timetable for gradually dismantling tariffs to zero, a Finnish EFTA official said. The market pacts with each of the EFTA partners call, as a general rule, for the removal of tariffs to become fully effective on July 1, 1977.

Philippines Plans Loan in Mideast

PARIS, June 24 (IHT).—The Republic of the Philippines announced today that it plans to take 5 million Kuwaiti dinars about \$18 million through the sale of five-year notes.

The notes will carry a semi-annual coupon of 8 percent.

The loan is the first such banking for an Asian government in the Middle East and it is the first international issue originated in Kuwaiti dinars to be listed—in this case, on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The loan is being underwritten by an international group of banks and will be available to investors outside Kuwait.

NODEEN NET BANK SECURITIES**Profits Up 23.6% At Air Liquide**

PARIS, June 24 (IHT).—Consolidated net earnings rose 23.6 percent in 1973, Air Liquide reported today.

The industrial gas producer said profits for the year rose to 166.848 million francs (about \$34 million) from 134.97 million in 1972.

Sales last year rose 20 percent to 3.726 billion francs from 3.104 billion francs in the previous period.

Also reporting a sharp rise in profits and sales last year, BSN Gérard Danone said earnings advanced 32 percent to 233.1 million francs while revenues were ahead 20 percent at 9.31 billion francs.

**Move Seen Prompted by Huge Bills****Italy Hopes New Taxes Will Reduce Woes**

By Ian M. Gummer

MILAN, June 24 (IHT).—Italy acted today to rein in its galloping rate of inflation and at the same time reduce its soaring balance-of-payments deficit by raising taxes and reducing the amount of money in circulation.

However, one Italian finance expert suggested after the plan was revealed at a conference here by Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo that the government's main aim is simply to raise money in order to pay the country's myriad state employees.

In effect, he said, local governments in Italy are bankrupt and unable to meet payrolls. City and regional administrations have an estimated \$18 billion worth of debts. Rome, for instance, is in such straits that it has stopped paying the interest on its borrowings from banks.

However that may be, Mr. Colombo's statement of the case was that by raising taxes on all but the lowest wage earners by 3,000 billion lire (about \$5 billion), the government would reduce the spending power of Italians by 6 percent.

If this were to happen—the government plan must first be approved by parliament in a vote scheduled for Wednesday—it would help to reduce the rate of inflation in Italy, calculated by Mr. Colombo today to be running at present at an annual rate of 30 percent.

Inflation is the theme of a three-day conference here organized by Banca Commerciale Italiana, the country's second largest bank.

Speaking on the opening day of the conference, which brings together mainly academic experts, Mr. Colombo said that the tax increase would dampen domestic demand, and this, obviously, would tend to hold prices down. This decrease in demand, if achieved, would in turn reduce the amount of goods imported.

While that would be a good thing for Italy's balance of trade—which rose to a deficit of \$30 billion lire in April from 490 billion lire at the start of the year—it would be a further blow to the country's trade partners who are already suffering from the 50 percent import-deposit requirement.

The treasury minister also said that the government is hoping for an increase in industrial output with a view to raising exports.

Here again, if this happens, it can hardly please other countries that are suffering, although in lesser degree, from the same inflation and payments problems as Italy.

As outlined by Mr. Colombo, the government's plan represents a compromise worked out by the parties in the not-so-stable coalition under Premier Mariano Rumor. With the treasury minister's announcement of a new credit policy, the Christian Democrat faction of the coalition has apparently bowed to the wishes of the Socialists, who fear that a tightening of the economic screws, as urged by Guido Carli,

governor of the Bank of Italy, would increase unemployment.

Mr. Colombo said that the government's economic plan would seek to promote industrial and other investment to the tune of 22,000 billion lire between March 1974 and March 1975.

The government also plans to

issue 500 billion lire in treasury bonds and intends to require the banking system to increase its purchases of such securities to 12 percent of its total investments.

At present, the system is required to put 8 percent of its global investments in government securities.

ready established by other producers."

Bethlehem said some typical base price increases were \$40 a ton on structural shapes, \$32 a ton on carbon and high-strength plates, \$29 a ton on hot rolled sheets, \$34 a ton on cold rolled sheets and \$38 a ton on galvanized sheets.

Preliminary increases in other principal products included \$42 a ton on carbon rods, \$49 a ton on manufacturer's coarse wire, \$12 a ton on carbon special quality hot rolled bars and an average of "about \$50 a ton" on various tubular products.

Bethlehem also said the price moves should boost its profits.

The company said that the increases which were first reported by purchasing agents and later confirmed by Bethlehem, "constitute a long delayed step toward improved earnings margins which weren't raised by prior price increases." But it claimed that the increases that take effect today "in large measure" recognize higher price levels al-

Chrysler Prices Raised

DETROIT, June 24 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler Corp. has raised the price of its cars and trucks an average \$10.08 to cover increases in shipping costs.

The announcement followed a similar one Thursday by Ford Motor, which boosted prices an average \$10.45.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**AKZO Expects Rise in Profits**

First-half net income of AKZO, the Dutch-based multinational chemicals and fibers company, is expected to rise by about 37 percent to 290 million guilders (about \$74.63 million) this year from 146.6 million guilders in the like-1973 period. Profit for the full year, reports president Guatherus Kraijenhoff, should total at least 400 million guilders "under normal conditions."

But he emphasizes that this does not constitute a profit forecast for the full year. That would be impossible to make in view of the uncertainties which beset AKZO, he notes.

Among the most important are questions of the prices and availability of energy and raw materials and international monetary stability. Net income last year was 291 million guilders.

Penney Sees Improved Earnings

J.C. Penney Co. expects some improvement in earnings for the first half, as well as for the whole of the current fiscal year, reports Harlan Smith, the company's assistant treasurer. "We think we are now poised for a period of continued profitable growth. We have broadened our base, diversified our product lines and expanded our channels of distribution," he says.

Dismissing recurring reports that the company may abandon its European operations, which have been consistently in the red, he states that "we have never given consideration to such a possibility." On the contrary, we are planning new stores in Belgium and in Italy, as well as ventures in Japan and Canada." The Belgian

operation, which involves 65 stores, is expected to show a profit this year, but the four stores in Italy are expected to continue to show a loss this year. European operations account for about 5 percent of the company's \$6.2 billion sales last year.

Daimler-Benz Raises Prices

Following the lead given by other automotive manufacturers last week, Daimler-Benz has increased the prices for its Mercedes cars 4.2 percent. Adam Opel, a General Motors subsidiary, has already increased its domestic prices 5.4 percent and BMW prices have gone up 7.7 percent. Meanwhile, Volkswagen says it will lay off 29,000 workers on July 8 for one week before the start of the regular summer holiday shutdown because of slack demand. Some 12,000 workers at four VW plants resumed work Monday after a five-day lull, the company's third this year.

Seeks Control of German Firm

General Electric Co. is reportedly interested in acquiring a majority share in the West German lighting company, Osram GmbH. Siemens already holds 42.77 percent of Osram's 30 million deutsche mark capital. AEG-Telefunken holds 35.75 percent and GE 21.45 percent. According to an Osram spokesman, AEG-Telefunken seems willing to sell part or all of its share while GE long ago declared its interest in acquiring a larger share. However, final agreement has not yet been reached.

Oilman Said to Control 80% of U.S. Silver

New York, June 24 (AP-DJ).—Nelson Bunker Hunt, the oil tycoon, accepts delivery beginning Thursday of 15 million ounces of July silver he is reportedly committed to, he will have an estimated 58 million ounces, or 80 percent of visible, readily available, certified U.S. stocks, Barron's Financial Weekly reports.

It is not yet clear whether the Texas oilman will take delivery of the 15 million ounces, worth about \$60 million. Like any other speculator, he has the right to roll his contracts over into distant months.

That there are only 72 million ounces of silver now in vaults approved by the Commodity Exchange of New York, Comex, has begun to interest some U.S. senators and already has led to a Comex investigation that found there was no evidence of market manipulation, although there was evidence of concentrated buying. Its counsel, though, advised that there was nothing wrong with the heavy buying.

London Stocks Fall

LONDON, June 24 (AP-DJ).—London Metal Exchange (LME) silver stocks have fallen by one million ounces to 13.5 million ounces because of withdrawals of

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131c Lee Pharm. 14	3	2	100	125	95	2	100	125	125	14	2	125	125	125	14	1	125	125	125	125	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
131d Leisure Tec. 2	12	2	23	25	25	2	23	25	25	25	2	24	24	24	25	1	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
131e Leisure Off. 22	12	2	23	25	25	2	23	25	25	25	2	24	24	24	25	1	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
131f Liberty Fab. 3	1	1	100	125	95	1	100	125	125	14	1	125	125	125	14	1	125	125	125	125	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
131g Lincoln Am. 10	12	12	2	25	25	12	12	2	25	25	12	12	12	12	12	1	125	125	125	125	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
131h Lloyd's Elect. 2	5	5	60	75	75	5	60	75	75	75	5	65	75	75	75	1	65	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
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131aa Logitech Int'l. 14	4	4	45	45	45	4	45	45	45	45	4	45	45	45	45	1	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
131bb Logitech Int'l. 14	4	4	45	45	45	4	45	45	45	45	4	45	45	45	45	1	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
131cc Logitech Int'l. 14	4	4	45	45	45	4	45	45	45	45	4	45	45	45	45	1	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
131dd Logitech Int'l. 14	4	4	45	45	45	4	45</																							

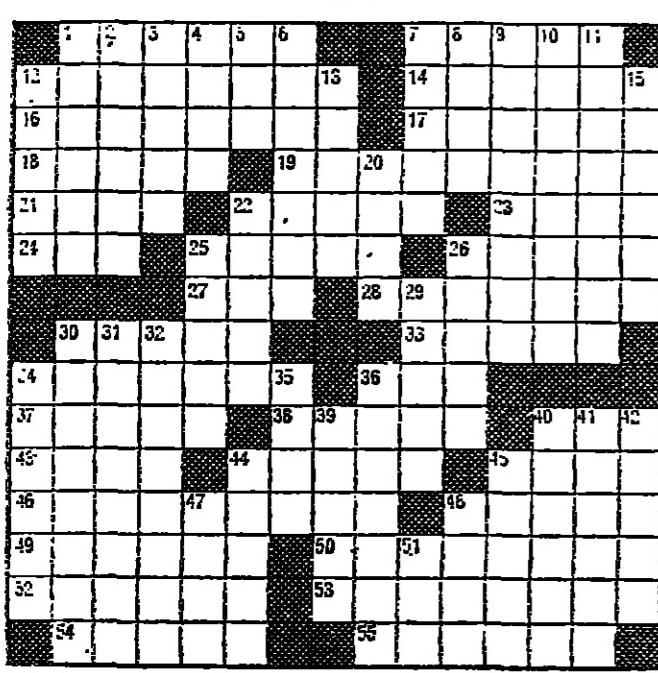
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

- Ankle injury
- Not longer au courant
- Take it on the lam
- Made straight
- Splendor
- El., Calif.
- Maurice or Dale
- City of the Winter Palace
- Gainsay
- Port south of Milan
- School study: Abb.
- Scrap
- Guard or artillery
- Spree
- Wallace hero
- Emptured
- Boston fish specialty
- Moved gradually
- Venture an opinion
- Tommy Atkins's smoke

DOWN

- Infuse with pride
- Diminish by degrees
- Fall behind
- Double; Prefix
- Eared seal
- Depositor of King Peter II
- Orchestrating anew
- Secondary
- Plan
- Putting away the car
- Wall bracket
- Trial material
- Penetrates
- Develop
- Drool
- Tiresome scholar
- Pluvious
- Macaws
- Son of Apollo
- Kind of fission
- Old Roman province
- Danish measure
- Like a foot waking up
- Theater-door sign
- Out of one's mind
- Set of beliefs
- Formative years
- Blinded
- Norse deity
- Dutch cheese
- Selected
- Scout wear
- Available
- Significant feature
- City in R. I.
- Clammed-up
- Cleanup crew's problem
- Himalayan creature
- Excused
- Extent
- Coat part
- Pronto
- Colorado's Royal
- Sabertooth
- "— bitten..."
- Constructed
- Brink



WEATHER

ALGARVE	O F	Cloudy	MADRID	O F	Overcast	
AMSTERDAM	21	66	Cloudy	MONTEVIDEO	26	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	78	Cloudy	MONTREAL	26	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	84	Fair	MUNICH	26	Rain
AUSTRALIA	24	78	Cloudy	NEW YORK	25	Sunny
BERLIN	24	77	Cloudy	OSLO	26	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	29	65	Cloudy	PARIS	16	Rain
BUDAPEST	15	68	Overcast	PRAGUE	16	Cloudy
CABO VERDE	21	78	Cloudy	ROMA	26	Cloudy
CAASBORG	21	78	Cloudy	SOVIA	26	Cloudy
OPENHAGEN	21	72	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	18	Cloudy
OSTA DEL SOL	21	57	Cloudy	TEHRAN	38	Sunny
OSLO	15	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	Fair
PARIS	14	57	Cloudy	FUNCHAL	27	Cloudy
PHILADELPHIA	25	77	Cloudy	VENEZIA	38	Showers
HERLIN	29	65	Cloudy	VIENNA	38	Rain
REYKJAVIK	24	78	Cloudy	WARSZAWA	17	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	21	78	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	24	Cloudy
TEHERAN	21	78	Cloudy	ZURICH	17	Cloudy
VALPARAISO	21	78	Cloudy			
AS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy			
OSBORN	17	62	Rain			
OS ANGELES	24	71	Fair			

(Yesterday's reading: U.S. Canals at 1700 GMT; others at 1800 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

June 24, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the fund listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (ir) irregularly.

ALEXANDER Fund..... \$7.74
ADMIRALTY INVEST. Fund..... \$7.74
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A. SF 46.00
— id: Globivator..... SF 72.52
— id: Adm. Fund S.A. SF 33.91
— id: Austral. Trust S.A. SF 13.13
— id: Austral. Selection Fund SF 45.85

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP. Ad 27.71
— id: Fund of Australia..... SF 1.71
— id: Prop. Bonds Auct. Fund..... SF 1.71
— id: Corp. Inv. Fund..... SF 1.71

BAER, Julius & Co.:
— id: Bond Fund..... SF 65.16
— id: Corporate Fund..... SF 65.16
— id: Contra Fund..... SF 65.16
— id: Dividend Fund..... SF 65.16
— id: Growth & Wall St. Fund..... SF 65.16
— id: Brownvest..... SF 14.30
— id: Can. Gas & Energy Fund..... SF 11.37
— id: Can. Steel Growth Fund..... SF 11.37

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— id: Capital Italia S.A. SF 1.51
— id: Capital Revenues SF 84.81
— id: Caribico N.V. "C" Sh. SF 1.50
— id: Capital Revenues Inv. Fund..... SF 1.50
— id: Convert. Fd. Int'l. Corp. SF 17.10
— id: Convert. Fd. Int'l. Corp. SF 19.84
— id: Convert. Fd. Int'l. Corp. SF 19.84
— id: Convert. Fd. Int'l. Corp. SF 19.84

CREDIT SUISSE:
— id: Carter Fund..... SF 12.00
— id: C.R. Funds-Bonds..... SF 10.23
— id: C.R. Funds-Inv. Fund..... SF 11.40
— id: C.R. Usecs..... SF 16.00
— id: Europa-Valori..... SF 24.78

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— id: Bld. Growth Fund..... SF 14.8
— id: Bld. Income Fund..... SF 12.88
— id: Bld. Inv. Fund..... SF 12.88
— id: Euro. Income Fund..... SF 14.76
— id: D.C.G. Fund..... SF 14.76
— id: Delta Invest. Fund..... SF 14.83
— id: Delta Multifund..... SF 15.87
— id: Delt. Inv. Fund..... SF 15.87
— id: Dollar Fund (Int'l.). SF 31.67

DREYFUS GROUP:
— id: Dreyfus Fund Int'l. SF 41.41
— id: Dr. Interest Inv. Fund..... SF 1.71
— id: Dr. Inv. Fund..... SF 1.71
— id: Dr. Offsh. Deb. Fd. SF 1.71
— id: Europe. Optimization..... SF 1.71
— id: Executive Fd. of Canada SF 30.00

FIDELITY:
— id: Fidelity Equities..... SF 41
— id: Fidelity Inv'l. Fund..... SF 1.71
— id: Fidelity World Fd. SF 45

FLAUMAN:
— id: Flauman Fund..... SF 2.47
— id: Flauman Inv. Fund..... SF 2.47

GUARDIAN:
— id: First Nutl'l. Fund..... SF 27.65
— id: First Nutl'l. Fund..... SF 27.65
— id: First Nutl'l. Fund..... SF 27.65
— id: First Nutl'l. Fund..... SF 27.65

PLEMING:
— id: Pleming Fund S.A. SF 34.30
— id: Pleming Japan Fund. SF 18.24
— id: Pleming Fund S.A. SF 34.30
— id: Pleming Fund S.A. SF 34.30
— id: Pleming Fund S.A. SF 34.30

PROFIM:

— id: Profim Selection Fd. SF 10.42
— id: Profim Selection Fd. SF 10.42

FONDITALIA:
— id: Fonditalia Fund of Nations..... SF 5.26
— id: Fonditalia Fund of Nations..... SF 5.26

— id: Future Australis Fd. SF 26.78

G.T. BERMUDA LIMITED:
— id: Gt. Bermudal Fund..... SF 1.71

— id: Gt. Bermudal Fund..... SF 1.71

— id: Gt. Bermudal Fund..... SF 1.71

— id: Internat'l. Fund..... SF 1.71

Gorman, Nestase Extended

Wimbledon Opens Without an Upset

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England. June 24 (NYT).—It took 11th-seeded Jim Gorman five sets and three tie points to defeat Anand Amritraj of India today in the match remotely close to an end before the largest opening crowd in Wimbledon history.

he sum shone; all the best pros' backs after a two-year fight and 25,000 people jammed through the turnstiles as headlined Tom, from the United States, won, 6-4, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4, over the lesser-known of Amritraj brothers.

Younger brother Vijay Amritraj, a quarterfinalist here, a ragged, untrained American boy in straight sets.

he top seeds had a pleasant afternoon, although it took Ilie Nastase sets to subdue the big server in Czechoslovakia. Jiri Hrbek, who had beaten John Newcombe in a Davis Cup semifinal, served and volleyed and had first set from the Romanian star staying off four break

line, and took the second set, trailed in the third and then took straight games and then the ch. 8-4, 6-3, 6-2. The world action, Nastase was amiable and the tennis the best of the afternoon.

Three-time champion John Newcombe of Australia, too, seed won from Georges Goven of France in straight sets without a strain; Jan Kodes, reigning titleholder, defeated American Sherwood Stewart, in three sets, although Stewart had a set along the way, and Stan Smith, No. 4 and winner here in 1971, coasted to a 6-3, 6-3, 5-2 victory over fellow-American Grover Reid.

The kind of match that I like early," said big Stan. "It's me sharp, I served pretty well, had a couple of double-lets and was hitting the ball off the ground."

Swedish sensation Bjorn Borg, a seed here, won from Britain's Tim Stilwell, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Atlanta	660	610	100-2	7	1
Baltimore	330	660	660-2	6	0
Boston	100	660	660-2	6	0
Cincinnati	100	660	660-2	6	0
Chicago	660	660	660-2	6	0
Cleveland	660	660	660-2	6	0
Detroit	660	660	660-2	6	0
Houston	660	660	660-2	6	0
Los Angeles	660	660	660-2	6	0
Montreal	660	660	660-2	6	0
New York	660	660	660-2	6	0
Pittsburgh	660	660	660-2	6	0
St. Louis	660	660	660-2	6	0
Toronto	660	660	660-2	6	0
Washington	660	660	660-2	6	0
Winnipeg	660	660	660-2	6	0

Second Game

AMERICAN LEAGUE

SECOND GAME

AMERICAN LEAGUE

SECOND GAME

SECOND GAME

SECOND GAME

SECOND GAME

Art Buchwald

Dinner in Paris

PARIS—The last time I was in Paris, six years ago, I wrote a column titled "Paris on \$500 a day." The thrust of the piece was that it was still possible to get by in the French capital on \$500 a day if you passed up lunch. My French friends, as well as Americans living in France, thought the article was very funny. But they aren't laughing any more. When it comes to inflation in the United States is "Mary Poppins" and France is "Deep Throat."

But if you don't worry about prices you can still have a marvelous time in Paris. What you have to do is forget everything and just decide to live for the moment.

I did this the first night I arrived in town. My wife and I went to a small bistro that boasted two stars in the Guide Michelin.

When the waiter gave us the menu I thought he made a mistake.

"I beg your pardon, monsieur," I said. "But I believe you have made an error. You have me the Bank of France's financial report for the month of May."

"No, monsieur, that is the carte pour dîner," my wife said. "My wife, who always gets nervous when she sees me selling for over \$15 a portion, whispered to me, "Let's get out of here."

"Don't be silly. We don't get to Paris very often. Let's enjoy it." I studied the menu carefully. "Now we have our choice,



Buchwald

we can have the white asparagus or send Joel to college in the fall."

She said, "You mean to say that white asparagus costs as much as Joel's tuition?"

"Yes," I replied, "but they're the large white ones with Hollandaise sauce. You can only get them in the spring."

"But," my wife, always the practical one, said, "Joel had his heart set on going to college."

"Look, Joel can go to school any time. But how often do we come to France and have a chance to order white asparagus? I know if we explain it to him he'll understand."

There were so many dishes to choose from after the first course that I couldn't make up my mind.

Finally I said to my wife, "Remember that house we were going to buy in Martha's Vineyard?"

The one overlooking the ocean?"

"That's the one," I said. "Let's have the lobster instead."

"You mean you'd rather have lobster than own a house on Martha's Vineyard?"

But this lobster is cooked in a special cream sauce of the chef. It could be years before we have a lobster like this again. We have to think of our old age."

"I don't know," my wife said. "I had my heart set on that house."

"Well, I have my heart set on lobster, and since they're both the same price I think our stomachs should come first."

The waiter handed me the wine card.

"There's a very nice Pouilly Fuisse," I said.

"Can we afford it?" my wife asked.

"We can if we sell the car when we get back home."

"I need a car," she protested. "All right," I said. "We'll order an inexpensive Saucier, and cancel the orthodontist's work on Connie's teeth."

My wife was becoming agitated. "If it's costing this much for dinner, how are we going to pay our hotel bill?"

"Will you stop worrying? What do you think the World Bank is for?"

Tchaikovsky Competition
MOSCOW, June 24 (AP)—Boris Pergamenschikov, 25, of Leningrad won the piano competition at the fifth International Tchaikovsky Music Competition. Second prize went to Ivan Monighetti, also of the Soviet Union; Hirofumi Kanou of Japan was third; and Seta Batayan of Bulgaria shared fourth place with James Craigier of the United States.

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES JUNE 23

MESSAGES JUNE 24

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNTS

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE & WANTED

CARS

AUTOMOBILES

DISCOUNTS

PERSONALS

SHOPPING

PERSONALS

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS

NIGHT CLUBS

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS